

# DIME NOVEL ROUND-UP

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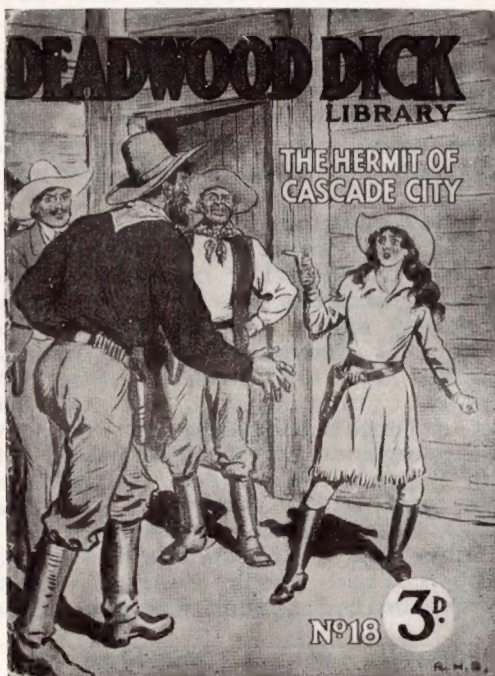
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JACK HARKAWAY

By Edward T. LeBlanc



DIME NOVEL SKETCHES /235

DEADWOOD DICK LIBRARY

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**JACK HARKAWAY**  
**By Edward T. LeBlanc**

(Reprinted from a paper presented at the ACA Conference at New Orleans in March 1988)

I was recently asked a question which disturbed me greatly. It concerned the circulation of dime novels. I had given little thought to actual circulation figures and research into this area proved inconclusive. Publishers' records are practically non-existent, only Street and Smith has left records that can be looked at, and it appears that 50,000 issues of Tip Top Weekly were circulated during its peak period with 30,000 weekly the more general circulation. There have been some figures published on the circulation of weekly story papers such as Fireside Companion and New York Weekly. Mary Noel in her book, *VILLAINS GALORE*, gives three to four hundred thousand as their weekly circulation during the 1870's and 80's. Dime novel circulation figures would be an excellent project for some enterprising member to pursue.

However individual circulation figures are not as important as it may seem in determining the dime novel's impact on the popular culture of the country. The Jack Harkaway stories are a prime example. The first Jack Harkaway story appeared in *Boys of England* in 1871 as a serial. *Boys of England* started in 1867 and continued through the late 1890's. Along with *Young Men of Great Britain*, it was the mainstay of Edwin J. Brett's long publishing history. Within six months of the appearance of Jack Harkaway's *Schooldays* in the British paper it appeared in America in Frank Leslie's *Boys and Girls Weekly*. It was common practice in the days before international copyright laws for publishers to avail themselves of any written material which suited their fancy. Most of this "pirating" in the United States was done from British

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publications. The British did the same with American publications. In 1873 Frank Leslie issued a new publication titled **BOYS OF AMERICA** which again reprinted stories from Brett publications including the Jack Harkaway stories. In format **BOYS OF AMERICA** imitated Brett's **BOYS OF ENGLAND** to a "T". Brett countered by issuing an American edition of **BOYS OF ENGLAND** even adding **"AND AMERICA"** to the covering wrapper. The Brett-Leslie feud continued unabated. Leslie convinced Bracebridge Hemyng, the author of the Jack Harkaway stories to come to America and write for him. He offered Hemyng \$10,000 a year, a princely sum at that time. Since Hemyng was receiving only \$10 per installment from Brett there was no contest as to accepting the offer.

Leslie saw to it that he got an adequate return for his investment. His journals had a big circulation and wherever they went they carried the news that **JACK HARKAWAY** was coming, and further there were circus style posters all over the place bearing the slogan: "Watch for Jack Harkaway under the Stars and Stripes". The stage was set for the advent of Jack, and then when Hemyng landed in New York there was a band to meet him as he come down the gangplank; flags were flying and thousands of cheering boys lined the pier to give him such a reception as in these days is reserved for rock stars.

In January 1874 his first story for Leslie, **JACK HARKAWAY IN AMERICA** was published in serial form in Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls Weekly. It proved a great success. To add insult to injury Leslie made a deal with Hogarth House Publishing Co. in London. to publish the stories in England. This did not stop Brett from publishing the American stories in his publications, though not as serials but as penny numbers. He also continued the Jack Harkaway stories with another writer. Who this was has been lost to history. He also had Jack coming to American under the title, **JACK HARKAWAY AND HIS SON'S ADVENTURES AROUND THE WORLD**. This title was used for a number of stories with sub titles **IN CHINA, IN GREECE, IN AUSTRALIA**, etc. In America Hemyng wrote **JACK HARKAWAY IN AMERICA, JACK HARKAWAY OUT WEST AMONG THE INDIANS** and a number of other titles. After the initial impact of the stories which had increased circulation, the Leslie publications began to lose ground to other American publishers, mainly Beadle, though the Munros and Frank Tousey were also in the vanguard of publishing American stories. Frank Leslie had depended too much on British reprints and had not developed enough American heroes to meet the competition.

In the meantime, other American publishers had

climbed on the bandwagon and were reprinting the Harkaway stories. First there was Norman Munro who reprinted the stories in his Ornum's Popular Novels. This was the original dime novel format, started by Beadle. He reprinted the stories again in his New York Boys Library. When he sold this series and other holdings to Frank Tousey, Tousey reissued the stories in the Wide Awake Library including the Harkaway tales. These stories were limited to the first four stories that had been published by Brett in Boys of England. Later Tousey continued the Harkaway tales, those that had appeared in Boys of England following the departure of Hemyng. In the 1890's Tousey again reprinted the whole saga, again in the Wide Awake Library. These did not include the Hemyng tales that originally had appeared in Frank Leslie's Boys and Girl Weekly.

Street & Smith came into the reprinting picture with their Harkaway Library in 1904. In 1906 the stories were again reprinted in their Medal and New Medal Library. The stories were spaced over a period of time so that the last was issued around 1910. Again the stories were reprinted, this time in 1916-17 in the Jack Harkaway Stories. In 1925 the Harkaway stories were used to begin Street & Smith's Round the World Library. They were again reprinted for the last time in 1931 in the same library.

In the meantime W. Allison gave the Harkaway stories some new respectability by issuing them in cloth. They reprinted the Brett series and not the Leslie stories. Some of the stories were divided into two parts so that 15 cloth bound volumes completed the original nine stories. Donohue Brothers and M. A. Donohue kept these stories in print in various editions until the 1910's. M. A. Donohue also issued a paper bound edition. The Federal Book Company also issued a cloth bound edition around 1906. It took them 24 volumes to complete the saga.

So from 1871 through 1931 a period of 60 years, Jack Harkaway stories were being published and were available to the American and British public on a continuing basis. In England the reprintings ended in the early 1900's. This might be a good place to discuss the differences between American and British publication methods. The British, from the 1830's had issued **PENNY DREADFULS**. These were stories issued weekly in pamphlet form. Some stories lasted as long as 256 weeks, five years, no less. They can be compared to soap operas which appear to be never ending. Some of these stories however, were concluded in much less time. The publisher then bound the pamphlets added a title page and sold them as a book.

When a serial proved popular, Brett and others



reprinted the stories in penny dreadful form. The Jack Harkaway stories were so treated and were continually being issued in this form. When they were bound a handsome colored cover was added.

The Jack Harkaway stories were action packed and violent. They were also full of practical jokes of a variety that proves embarrassing to a modern reader. Jack was sent off to school by his foster parents. He had been placed in their care under mysterious circumstances. It later was revealed that a prominent member of the peerage was his father and upon his marriage he reclaimed his son. Jack was a good student but his pranks caused no end of difficulties for the faculty, Professor Isaac Mole especially. At one point Jack directed a circus parade into the school grounds and released the wild animals from their cages. He single handedly killed a lion that was attacking the wife of a faculty member. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. His father decided to send him to sea and off he went. Hunston, his arch enemy at school also went to sea in the same ship. Prof. Mole went along to claim an inheritance in China. They were shipwrecked on an island in the South China Sea where they get embroiled with native tribes. Prof. Mole is forced into marriage with a savage chief's two daughters. There is a war between tribes and Harkaway is the means of the Limbians winning over their rivals. Hunston, it was found was leading the opposing tribe. They finally escape aboard a British navy ship. In a fight with pirates Hunston is wounded and needs to have an arm amputated. This he blames on Harkaway.

Back home, sufficiently tamed Jack enters Oxford. He becomes part of the smart set doing a little more drinking than he should, but learns his lesson and graduates with honor. He marries his childhood sweetheart, Emily. A son is born in a few years.

The family with their entourage are off to Naples where they reside for a year or so. There Jack becomes involved with tracking and bringing a brigand chief to justice. Hunston has joined the brigand band and continues his harassment of the Harkaway household. At the conclusion of this story when the Brigand chief is captured, Hunston escapes and joins another brigand band headed by a man named Toro. The stories at this point take off on two tracks. One set of stories not written by Hemyng has Jack coming to America and taking up residence on a "plantation" outside Boston and after numerous adventures move on to New York city. From New York the party sails to Cuba and then on to China adventuring all the way. To Greece in search of a treasure whose existence has been revealed by a dying pirate befriended by Jack.

Then on to Ausstralia where Hunston is finally killed. During these adventures Prof. Mole has lost both his legs and is hobbling around on two wooden legs. There are further adventures in Spain and in Turkey where the author brings the series to a close tying up all loose ends. Prof. Mole invests in a school and becomes its head master as well as owner. Jack, Sr. retires to a country estate in England and lives happily forever after.

Those readers following the stories in the pages of Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls Weekly would be taken on a second track of the series. Hemyng has Harkaway come to New York and to the American West. After adventuring in Indian country and in the Black Hills searching for gold, Jack, the father leaves the group and goes back to England. Young Jack continues his travels in the American West, but goes in search of his father who appears to have been lost on a sea voyage to the orient. Young Jack rescues him from Malay pirates and recovers a treasure. Seems like the writers were reading each others stories.

In the Street and Smith reprintings, the Brett stories were reprinted first followed by the Leslie stories with some minor editorial changes to omit the ending paragraphs of the British series. However, a reader would be befuddled by the fact that Hunston was killed in Australia, resurrected in the American West and again killed in Malaya. Professor Mole in one series is hobbling on two wooden legs but miraculously reappears with one leg intact.

Notwithstanding the obvious inconsistencies the stories were popular and are easy reading even today. There were many imitations both in England and America. The Street and Smith editors envisioned Frank Merriwell as an American Jack Harkaway, but the author, Gilbert Patten gave the stories a different tact and provided a sports hero that still endures as a model of good sportsmanship. Street & Smith made another attempt with the Young Rover Library. The adventures of Link Rover were advertised as stories about an American Jack Harkaway. It did not prove too successful lasting exactly one year.

THE END

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## THE GIRL PIONEERS OF AMERICA; A TALE TO BE TOLD

By Robert L. George

My family was on a two week vacation in New England. Naturally one of my choices was to stop at old bookstores. Just about closing time at one on Cape Cod, my wife and oldest daughter had already gone to the car, when my youngest daughter said "over here Dad, they have some of those books you collect." Sarah was always quick to find the juvenile section as she sought Nancy Drew books. I went to where Sarah pointed and found several series books. but nothing real exciting for the money, then my eyes caught the stately blue bound volume, **BLUE ROBIN, THE GIRL PIONEER**. Pulling it from the rack, I was aware that this was no common girls' series book. Thumbing through it quickly, I noticed a law, motto, pledge, very reminiscent of Boy Scouts. Then I saw the price--\$5.00! Well, that was more than my budget allowed for a dust-jacketless unknown. I looked at some other areas of books, Order of Red Men and religion, but returned to see the blue bound volume. Finally, I could resist its appeal no longer and I shelled out the purchase price. Getting in the car, I placed it with my box of other New England "goodies" to be perused at home in East Tennessee.

Several weeks later I was sorting my new treasures and came across **BLUE ROBIN** again. The forward had a short history of the Girl Pioneers of America (GPA), but I was skeptical of its authenticity. I wrote the New York City library and Flushing (NY) chamber of commerce but received no information in their reply. In the meantime, I looked in the Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts handbooks about a possible merger with GPA, but again no mention. Finally, I concocted the idea that GPA was actually a fantastic plot by Yankees to pre-date the Girl Scouts founding by a Southerner. Juliette Low in Savannah, Georgia on March 12, 1911. The more I pondered this theory, the more convinced I became of this master deception.

Next I wrote the Girl Scouts of America (GSUSA) and Camp Fire. I received prompt replies from both. Linda R. Laughlin, GSUSA Director of Research, stated that "according to GSUSA archival letters from 1920 GSUSA and Girl Pioneers formally discussed a merger proposal by GSUSA. However, in July 1920, the Girl Pioneers withdrew from the proposed merger. As late as 1927, Girl Pioneers still were viable as a separate organization, as evidenced by correspondence between

GSUSA and Girl Pioneers of Wilkes Barre, Pa. In 1927 the latter chose to merge with Girl Scouts." Camp Fire had more extensive contact with GPA and they referenced Chapter 3 in their history, WO-HE-LO: Dr. Luther Gulick and Charlotte Vetter Gulick started Camp Fire Girls in 1910, but were unhappy with the masculine emphasis of the program. The Camp Fire Girls, Girl Pioneers, and two other groups came to New York City to discuss a merger, combining under the umbrella name of Girl Pioneers, but as stated in WO-HE-LO: "The Girl Pioneers venture was not successful. There was no real merging either of program ideas or personalities."

A visit to the Cleveland State library resulted in an obituary notice in the NEW YORK TIMES and a reference on Adelia Beard in READERS GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. What do you know--Adelia and Lina were sisters of Daniel Carter Beard, one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America! The biography also stated that Adelia was an illustrator. Checking in the READERS GUIDE under GPA showed one reference: HARPERS BAZAAR, Feb. 1913. A trip to Orlando (FL) resulted in time to look in that city's superb library, but wait HARPERS BAZAAR was on microfilm with no films for 1913 at all! It was listed in their catalog, but did not appear on the reel of microfilm. Could the master plot be resurfacing? I checked in Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Nashville, but no 1913 HARPERS BAZAAR. Finally, a professor friend did an interlibrary loan search and the issue was found with the specified article on GPA. It was a time for rejoicing--the story of the Girl Pioneers could now be told!

According to Adelia Belle Beard, "the idea of this great work for girls was not hastily conceived, but is the outgrowth of years of thought, study, and writing for them. The plans were gradually maturing in the mind of the founder, Lina Beard, some time before the Boy Scout movement swept over the country; even the name had been considered. The fundamental plan was worked out and copyrighted over two years ago, but the organization, as it now stands held its first meeting on the afternoon of February 8, 1912."

Adelia continued, "The stimulating, inspiring name, Girl Pioneers, was chosen because it carries with it the thought and memory of the sterling virtues of our early pioneer women. Their honesty, faithfulness, and unflinching courage; their resourcefulness and adaptability; and their sturdy, healthful life on the frontiers of civilization. It gives a ringing call to all girls to be worthy successors of these splendid women of America, for the pioneer qualities of heart, of mind, and of hand are



as urgently needed today as when these pioneer wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, brave the dangers of the wild to help our pioneer men establish new homes in a new and untried world.

"Other societies there are that have been formed for the purpose of preserving records of the pioneer days of our country and rescuing from oblivion buildings and objects of historical interest, and now the Girl Pioneer organization is to complete the work by keeping alive the true pioneer spirit."

**The pledge of the Girl Pioneer is:**

I will speak the truth at all times.

I will be honest in all things.

I will obey the Pioneer Law.

**The Pioneer Law is:**

1. A Girl Pioneer is trustworthy.
2. A Girl Pioneer is helpful and kind.
3. A Girl Pioneer is reverent.
4. A Girl Pioneer chooses happy, cheerful, wholesome topics for conversation.
5. A Girl Pioneer keeps herself physically well and strong.
6. A Girl Pioneer is self-respecting and keeps her thoughts clean.
7. A Girl Pioneer is brave.
8. A Girl Pioneer is loyal.
9. A Girl Pioneer does not speak ill of any one.
10. A Girl Pioneer is cheerful.
11. A Girl Pioneer is industrious and thrifty.
12. A Girl Pioneer always remembers that people are worth more than money or things, and the Girl Pioneer values another for what that other really is, not for what she has.

**The Girl Pioneer motto is:**

Brave

Honest

Resourceful

**The salute typifies the motto and means:**

A brave heart.

An honest mind.

A resourceful hand.



"The Song of the Girl Pioneers" is sung to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland". The inspiring words are:

We laugh, we sing, we jump, we run,  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
We're always having lots of fun;  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
The wild birds answer to our call,  
These feathered friends in trees so tall;  
We learn to know them one and all.  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.

Refrain:

We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers;  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers'  
We will be brave and kind and true;  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
The shadows tell us time of day;  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
The stars are friends and show the way  
To Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
The water lets us swim and float  
And on its bosom row our boat;  
We fish, we sail, we skim, we float,  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers

Refrain:

The wind and rain, as they pass by,  
Pioneers, Girl Pioneers  
Now seem to sing and give the cry  
Of Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
We build our fire, we make our camp,  
We pitch our tent out from the damp;  
The outdoor fire, it is our lamp.  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.

Refrain:

We stick to work until it's done,  
We Pioneers, Girl Pioneers;  
We never from our duty run,  
We Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.  
We learn to cook, to sew, to mend,  
To sweep, to dust, to clean, to tend,  
And always willing hands to lend.  
We're Pioneers, Girl Pioneers.

In 1969 Charles E. Tuttle Co. of Rutland, Vermont, reprinted Lina and Adelia Beard's THE AMERICAN GIRLS HANDY BOOK, which had first been published in 1882. In the introduction Charles V. S. Borst wrote an informative commentary on the Beards and their impact on the nation's youth of the turn of the century. Borst made one statement which should be corrected: Dan Beard "was a founding father of the Boy Scouts of America; Adelia and Lina's work with girls resulted in their later being founders and early



directors of the Girl Pioneers of America (later absorbed in the Girl Scouts)." This parenthetical statement is incorrect as documented earlier in this article.

**BLUE ROBIN, THE GIRL PIONEER** was written by Rena I. Halsey, published by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard and Co. in 1917, and dedicated "to Miss Lina Beard, Founder and Chief Pioneer of the National Incorporated Organization of the Girl Pioneers of America." In her forward, Halsey stated that she had been impressed by the Girl Pioneers at Camp Laff-A-Lot and in her book wanted "to set forth if only in a limited way" the grand principles of our forefathers in making our Republic the greatest in the world.

Nathalie Page was Blue Robin. She was sixteen and was to go the college, but her father died leaving the family to live on the interest of a trust fund which was now in jeopardy, so the family became economically poor. Nathalie's Mumsie agreed to her joining the Girl Pioneers to which her friend Helen belonged. The author thoroughly exhibited the Pioneer programs by telling about the many activities in which the girls participated, including befriending a colored girl name Rosy.

Blue Robin's concern for her brother's need for an operation caused her to agree to go blindfolded to see about a job caring for a deformed, recluse named Nita. Mrs. Van Vorst spoiled her hunch-back daughter. Blue Robin excited Nita by telling her about the Girl Pioneers and the pageants they performed about the pilgrims and colonial dames. Finally, Mrs. Van Vorst was won over and invited the Girl Pioneers to spend time at Eagle Lake at what later was named Camp Laff-A-Lot. Again, the Girl Pioneer activities of skits, campfires, hiking and eating, were described fully to show the rich heritage to which a Girl Pioneer was exposed.

No sequel was ever written to **BLUE ROBIN**. The Girl Pioneers were not to succeed directly in perpetuating the ideals of their beloved ancestors. Adelia Beard died in 1920 and Lina Beard in 1935. The Girl Pioneers of America eventually faded from existence. Why? It cannot be documented, perhaps the death of Adelia, perhaps the success of the Camp Fire Girls and the Girl Scouts. Regardless, it is an interesting tale and shows the impact of one family on the youth of our nation. The words of GPA Secretary Adelia Beard can certainly be an inspiration to us today for we all want "to live the life that is worthwhile, to do the things that are worth doing, to learn to live in the open."

**RECENTLY PUBLISHED ARTICLES CONCERNING DIME NOVEL  
SERIES BOOKS, ETC.**

**THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF DEADEYE DICK; THE  
DIME NOVEL PUBLISHING WORLD, 1860-1915**, By Lydia  
Cushman Schurman. An excellent and well illustrated  
article appearing in the **VIRGINIA HUMANITIES  
NEWSLETTER**

Vol. 15, Summer 1988. Ms. Schurman is a real expert  
in the dime novel field and her articles are always  
worth reading and collecting.

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**A DIME NOVEL COLLECTOR'S BOOK SHELF**

**THE WOMAN DETECTIVE; Gender and Genre**, by Kathleen  
Gregory Klein. University of Illinois Press, 1988.  
Chapter II: "Women detectives in American Dime Novel:  
1880-1904"

Examines only those women detectives who were  
professional detectives (e.i. they were purportedly  
paid for their services) from a feminist viewpoint.  
There is discussion of the following:

**THE LADY DETECTIVE**. By Old Sleuth (Harlan Page Halsey

**LA MARMOSET, THE DETECTIVE QUEEN**. By Albert W. Aiken

**NEW YORK NELL, THE BOY-GIRL DETECTIVE**. By Edward L.  
Wheeler.

**CAD METTI, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE STRATEGIST**; or, Dudie  
Dunne again in the Field, by Old Sleuth

**MADMOISELLE LUCIE, THE FRENCH LADY DETECTIVE**, By Old  
Sleuth

**THE ACTRESS DETECTIVE**; or, The Invisible Hand. The  
Romance of an Implacable Mission, by Aiken

**THE FEMALE BARBER DETECTIVE**; or, Joe Phenix in  
Silver City, by Albert W. Aiken

Ms. Klein's inclusion dates of 1880-1904 should  
probably be corrector to 1880-1889 since **MADMOISELLE  
LUCIE, THE FRENCH LADY DETECTIVE** originally appeared  
in the **FIRESIDE COMPANION** Nos. 1657-1670 (July 24,  
1899 to Oct. 28, 1899) before being published as #99  
Old Sleuth Library which was copyrighted in 1904.

(Reviewed by Victor A. Berch)

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| 6. Edwards        | Tuffy Bean and the Lost Fortune |
| 7. Fitzhugh       | For Uncle Sam, Boss             |
| 8. Garis          | The King of Unadilla            |
| 9. Henty, D. T.   | Malcolm, the Water Boy          |
| 10. Kelland       | Catty Atkins, Sailorman         |
| 11. Mack, Lillian | Two Little Girls                |
| 12. Patten        | Don Kirk's Mine                 |

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OTIS: "The Treasure Finders" (Burt)	\$3.00
" " "Jack the Hunchback" (Burt)	\$4.00
PENROSE: "Dorothy Dale's Queer Holidays" (C&L)	\$3.00
RICHARDS: "The Valdmere Mystery" (Burt)	\$3.00
ROCKWOOD: "By Air Express to Venus" (C&L)	\$10.00
STRATEMEYER: "Joe the Surveyor" (LL&S)	\$12.00
" " "For the Liberty of Texas" (LL&S)	\$6.00
" " "Defending His Flag" (LL&S)	\$5.00
" " "Minute Boys of Lexington" (Dana Estes, green)	\$3.00
" " "Two Young Lumbermen" (Lee & Shepard, 1903)	\$4.00
" " "Dave Porter at Oak Hall" (LL&S, cream)	\$6.00
" " "Minute Boys of Bunker Hill" (Dana Estes, yellow)	\$3.00
TRAFTON: "An American Girl Abroad" (Lee & Shepard, 1874)	\$3.00
WHITNEY: "The White Tiger of Nepal" (Reilly & Britton)	\$4.00
WILLETS: "The Double Cross" (Dillingham; made into a 1917 serial)	\$5.00
WINFIELD: "The Rover Boys Winning a Fortune" (G&D, brown pictorial cover)	\$5.00

Also available: Part 1 ("Star Spangled Banner") of my WILLIAM T. ADAMS Bibliography, copies of which have already been purchased by discriminating collectors and libraries in the land. If you don't yet have a copy, what are you waiting for? \$12 each, pp.

PETER C. WALTHER      c/o First Presbyterian Church  
16 West Fulton St.      Gloversville, N.Y. 12078

**"OPEN INVITATION"**

The "Horatio Alger Society" is planning the Twenty-fifth consecutive annual convention, which will be in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 4, 5, 6, 1989.

You do not have to be a member of the H.A.S. to attend this upcoming convention. As a non-member you may participate in the entire program by pre-paying the Convention registration fee. One of the features of the H.A.S. convention will be the opportunity to buy, sell, and/or trade not only Alger's but other series books and related trivia.

You are invited to become a member of the Horatio Alger Society, whose purpose is "To promote interest in and knowledge of this eminent American author, and to encourage the spirit of "Strive and Succeed"".

For more information and/or an application for membership in the H.A.S. write to:

Carl Hartman, (Secretary) or Will Wright (Host)  
4907 Allison Drive 16826 US 50 W.  
Lansing, Mich. 48910 Chillicothe, OH 45601

**"HORATIO IN OHIO"**

**CONVENTION FEE** - Covers scheduled activities, i.e., Thursday Dinner, Friday Buffet, Saturday Banquet, Tours, Hospitality Room, Souvenir, and Convention incidentals.

PERSON	NAME	FEE
Principal	_____	\$ 40.00
Spouse	_____	_____
Child	_____	_____
Child	_____	_____
		=====
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ _____</b>

( **FEE** - Principal, \$40 - Spouse, \$35 - Child, \$30 )  
Make checks payable to "HORATIO IN OHIO".

Send registration and fee to

Will Wright, 16826 US 50 W, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.

**PLEASE REGISTER EARLY.**

**MOTEL REGISTRATION** - The convention motel is the HOLIDAY INN, 1250 North Bridge Street, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601. Phone (614) 775-7000. Special Convention Rates are Single, \$29 + tax, and Double, \$39 + tax. Room reservations should be sent directly to the Holiday Inn, Be sure to note for the "Horatio Alger Society Convention"